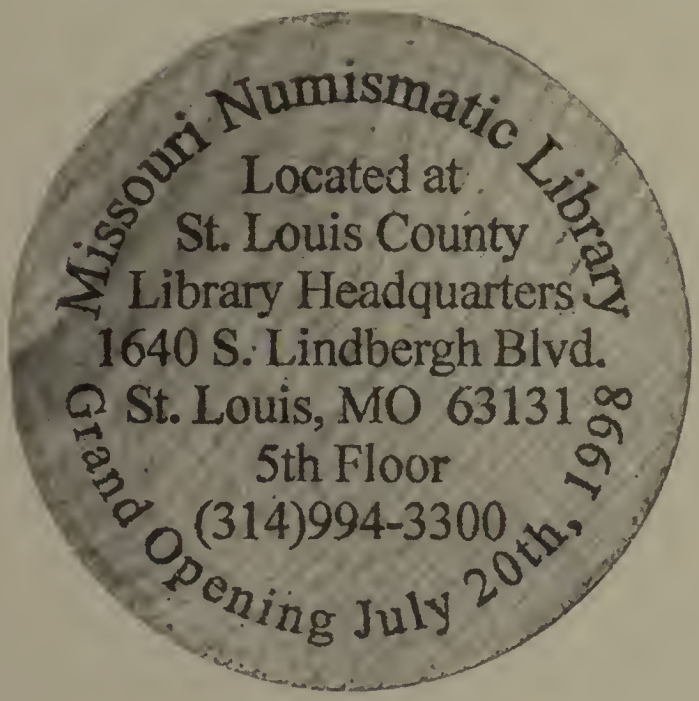
MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 23 **JULY, 1998**

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652

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The

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

invites you to attend

the

NEXT REGULAR MEETING

which will be held on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the meeting room at the Mount Zion United Methodist Church at 1485 Craig Road between Olive and Page Blvds. The church is located across from Craig School about one mile north of Olive Blvd. Ample parking is available at the back of the church.

M.N.S. PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Jim Watson

The M.N.S. welcomes our dealers, members, and guests to this year's coin festival, a 39-year-old tradition in providing the finest coin show in the Midwest. Our society is built on the principle that we serve the collecting community by sharing our expertise and energy.

The Missouri Numismatic Society continues to support activities unique among state and local numismatic organizations. Our extensive numismatic library, housed in the main branch of the St. Louis County Library at 1640 S. Lindbergh near Clayton Rd., is professionally catalogued and accessible to the general public. Copies of many of ourbooks are available for general circulation. Members may request that any of these books be sent to their nearest branch library within the county library system. Catalogues and journals are yet to be catalogued.

The M.N.S. board of directors is committed to enlarging the library and has allocated $3,000 for new book purchases.

The librarian's report lists some of the exceptional, and sometimes rare, books that have been acquired in the last twelve months. As always, member needs receive priority. Members are encouraged to suggest book purchases to our book/library committee members: Michael Pfefferkorn (chairman), David Grant, and Terry Schaub.

The ***Missouri Journal of Numismatics*** encourages numismatic writing by publishing research by both advanced numismatists and novice collectors. The 1996 issue received the Numismatic Literary Guild's award as the best regional numismatic publication. Some progress has been made in developing our own website. Currently we are on a cooperative Internet website made available though the cooperation of the American Numismatic Association.

Thanks again to John Foster, John Bush, Russ Vogelsang, and the many volunteers whose time and energy make this show possible. Thanks also to the officers, directors, and regular members who maintain the society throughout the year.

If you are not a member, consider joining the M.N.S. Your membership will open the door to more complete enjoyment of numismatics.

The 20th Century Bonanza in New Circulation Coinage Materials

by Russ Weltmer

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From a numismatic viewpoint, a phenomenon occurred in the 20th Century which had never happened before. This event was the use of eleven times more new coinage materials than had occurred in the previous century, and three times the amount created previously in the entire history of coinage. The accompanying table shows 23 metals or alloys used prior to the 18th century, one old (Copper-Nickel) and 8 new materials or alloys used for coinage in the 19th century, and 96 new materials used in the 20th century.

(For the purists, I'll make a disclaimer that I have not included cowrie shells, gigantic stone money from Yap, baked clay notgeld, proofs, patterns, and Non-Circulating Legal Tender in the table. My emphasis is on the word *circulation* in the title.)

I believe that three factors account for the increased use of new metals in coinage. The first factor was improvements in technology: controlled atmosphere furnaces which allowed the creation of new mixtures of metals, new rolling mills which allowed successful lamination and bonding of materials together for the first time, and stronger dies and presses able to develop more pressure on the dies to imprint the new materials.

The second factor in the use of new metals for coinage was economics. The gradual (or in the case of silver-sudden) increase in the cost of raw materials forced the use of lower cost material. The use of silver and gold for circulation coinage ceased, and was often replaced with copper-nickel. When even copper was worth more than the coins made from it, it was replaced with copper-plated zinc or steel.

The third factor in the use of new metals was availability, and is illustrated by the use of iron and zinc during World War I, freeing up large quantities of copper, brass, and silver for more urgent needs. World War II similarly saw the use of steel with various coatings. (The use of higher valued silver in 1942-45 in the U.S. 5

cent coin in place of urgently needed nickel for the war effort is one instance where availability overrode economics.)

In 1982, Italy introduced a new circulation coin type, the ringed bi-metallic coin. Bi-metallic coins were immensely popular, and now nearly 40 countries have issued ringed bi- or tri-metallic circulation coins. Bi-metallic collectors even have their own organization, the Worldwide Bi-metallic Collectors Club (WBCC), with free membership. It is internet hosted, and the focal point is Martin Peeters, whose e-mail address is: martinp@concepts.nl.

For specialty collectors, a collection made up of each 20th century metal seems like a great collection: if you collect only each metal type without regard to date or country, the coins are fairly inexpensive. If you collect each of the first year of usage coins, there is one key coin (Aluminum, East Africa, 1906), and two semi-keys (Belgium, 1980 and Hungary, 1914).

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[g] Martin Peeters, *The World of Bi-Metallics,* Volume 4, Number 20, April 1, 1998, WBCC.

Circulation Coinage Media

Medium	First Useage	Year	Remarks
Pre-1800			
Bath Metal	England	Unk	1720's Rosa Americana coinage, wears poorly
Billon, (Copper-Silver)	Rome	215 A.D.	Antoninianus, initially .500 fine silver
Brass, Cast	China	Unk	
Brass, Struck	Greece, ca. 300 B.C.	Unk	Alloy of copper and zinc
Bronze, Cast	China	Unk	
Bronze, Struck	Rome, 3rd century B.C.	Unk	"Aes grave"
Bronze, silver washed	Rome, 3rd century A.D.	Unk	
Copper, Cast	China	Unk	
Copper, Struck	Unk	Unk	
Copper, Silver Coated	Athens	406 B.C.	Tetradrachm
Copper-Nickel (Ancient coinage)	Bactria, ca. 200 B.C.	Unk	Described as "Nickel" in one reference, but actually a naturally occurring alloy of copper and nickel.
Electrum	Lydia, 7th century B.C.	Unk	Naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver
Gold	Lydia, 6th century B.C.	Unk	
Gun Metal	Ireland	1689	Alloy of copper, tin and zinc
Iron, Cast	5th century B.C.	Unk	
Iron-Copper	China	1034 A.D.	
Iron-Lead-Tin	China	1101 A.D.	Brittle metal minted to prevent China's enemies from melting Chinese coins to make cannons
Lead	Egypt, B.C.	Unk	
Orichalcum (Yellow Bronze)	Rome	23 B.C.	("First bronze" or "grand bronze")
Pewter	New England?	Unk	Alloy of tin and lead
Potin	Celts, before 55 B.C.	Unk	Alloy of copper, zinc, lead and tin
Silver, Struck	Lydia, 6th century B.C.	Unk	Widely used for coinage by 450 B.C.
Tin	Florida Colonies	1688	1/24 Real
Total of 23			

Circulation Coinage Media

Medium	First Useage	Year	Remarks
19th Century			
Copper-Nickel (90%-10%)	Peru	1863	KM-187.1, Centavo
Copper-Nickel (88%-12%)	U.S.A.	1857	Flying Eagle Cent
Copper-Nickel (75%-25%)	Belgium	1860	KM-20, 20 Centimes
Copper-Zinc-Nickel-Silver	Swiss Canon of Geneva	1847	KM-133/-134/-135; 5, 10, & 25 Centimes. First modern usage of nickel.
Iron, Struck	Burma	CS1227/ 1865	KM-18a, 1/4 Pe
Lead, Copper Plated	Japan	1862	KM-2 (Akita), 50 Mon
Nickel	Switzerland	1881	KM-29, 20 Rappen
Platinum	Russia	1828	C-177, 3 Rubles
Zinc, Cast	Annam	1802-20	C-73/-63; 1 Phan & 1 Cash
Total of 9			
20th Century			
Aluminum	E. Africa & Uganda Protectorate	1906	KM-6, Cent; Limited use in 1800's, e.g. 1868 U.S.A. trial presentation set
Aluminum, Copper Plated	Israel	5717/ 1957AD	KM-20a, 10 Prutah
Aluminum Brass	Argentina	1974	KM-44, Peso
Aluminum Bronze	France	1920	Y-78/79, 1 & 2 Franc (Copper-Nickel-Aluminum)
Aluminum-Steel	Lebanon	1995	KM-?, 100 Livres
Brass, Copper-Nickel Clad	Hungary	1992	KM-695/697, 10 & 50 Forint
Brass, White	Ukraine	1992	KM-7, 5 Kopijok
Bronzital (Al-Ni Bronze)	Italy	1989	KM-130, 200 Lire
Chrome-Steel	France	1961	Y-103, 5 Centimes (Possibly same as austenitic steel)
Copper, Copper-Nickel Clad	U.S.A.	1965	Dime, Quarter
Copper, Nickel Plated	South Africa	1989	KM-139, 2 Rand

Circulation Coinage Media

Medium	First Useage	Year	Remarks
Copper-Aluminum	Uruguay	1976	KM-70, 5 New Pesos
Copper-Aluminum-Nickel	Monaco	1976	KM-156, 5 Centimes (May be Aluminum Bronze)
Copper-Nickel, Nickel Clad	France	1970	Y-110a.1, 5 Francs
Copper-Nickel, Silver Clad	Belgium	1980	KM-161/162, 500 Francs
Copper-Nickel-Aluminum	Uruguay	ND(1976)	KM-65, 5 New Pesos (same as Bronzital or Alum.-Bronze?)
Copper-Nickel-Silver-Zinc	Thailand	BE2500/ 1957AD	Y-82, 1 Baht
Copper-Nickel-Zinc (Nickel Silver, Alloy A)	Austria	1915	KM-2822, 10 Heller
Copper-Silver, Silver-Copper Clad	U.S.A.	1965	Half Dollar
Copper-Silver-Manganese	U.S.A.	1942	5 Cents
Copper-Zinc (Gilding Metal)	U.S.A.	1944	1 Cent (95Cu, 5Zn)
Copper-Zinc (Cast)	Andorra	1984	KM-15, Diner (Possibly similar to cast brass used pre-1800)
Copper-Tin-Zinc	Sweden	1976	KM-600, 5 Öre
Copper-Zinc-Nickel (Nickel Silver, Alloy B)	Timor	1958	KM-12, 60 Centavos
Iron, Copper Clad	Denmark	1973	KM-859.1, 5 Ore
Iron, Copper Plated	Latvia	1992	KM-15, Santims
Iron, Nickel Plated	Finland	1953	KM-36a/37a, 1 & 5 Markka
Nickel, Aureate Bronze Bonded	Canada	1987	KM-157, Dollar
Nickel, Copper-Nickel Clad (Magnimat 7)	Germany	1969	KM-124, 2 Mark
Nickel-Aluminum Bronze	Monaco	1989	KM-162, 10 Francs
Nickel-Aluminum-Copper	Australia	1984	KM-77, Dollar
Nickel-Brass	Romania	1930	KM-48/49/50, 5, 10, & 20 Lev
Nickel-Bronze	Estonia	1924	KM-1a, Mark
Nickel-Silver	Haiti	1953	KM-60, 10 Centimes
Nickel-Steel	Mozambique	1994	KM-119/120/121/122; 50, 100, 500, & 1000 Meticais
Steel	Hungary	1940	KM-518.1, 2 Filler

Circulation Coinage Media

Medium	First Useage	Year	Remarks
Steel, Aureate	Netherlands Antilles	1989	KM-36/37/38, 50 Cents, Gulden & 2 1/2 Gulden
Steel, Brass Clad	Germany	1949	KM-102, 5 Pfennig
Steel, Brass Coated	Iran	1976	Y-137a, 50 Dinars
Steel, Brass Plated	Germany	1950	KM-107/108, 5 & 10 Pfennig
Steel, Bronze Clad	Germany	1948	KM-A101, Pfennig
Steel, Chromium Plated	Canada	1944	KM-40a, 5 Cents
Steel, Copper Clad	Bolivia	1965	KM-187/188, 5 & 10 Centavos
Steel, Copper Coated	Bermuda	1988	KM-44a, Cent
Steel, Copper Plated	Germany	1950	KM-105, Pfennig
Steel, Copper-Nickel Clad	Argentina	1953	KM-21a, 5 Centavos
Steel, Nickel Bonded	Aruba	1986	KM-1 thru -6, 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents, 1 & 2 1/2 Florin
Steel, Nickel Clad	Bulgaria, Romania	1943	KM-40b/48a, 10 & 50 Leva (Bulgaria); KM-64, 100 Lev (Romania)
Steel, Nickel Plated	Jamaica	1990	KM-46a/47a, 5 & 10 Cents
Steel, Stainless (Austenitic, Non-magnetic)	Albania & Italy	1939	KM-29/30/31/32, 0.20, 0.50, 1 & 2 Lek (Albania); KM-75a&b/-76a/ -77a/ -78a, 20 & 50 Centesimi, 1 & 2 Lire (Italy)
Steel, Stainless (Martensitic, Magnetic)	Albania & Italy	1939	KM-29/30/31/32, 0.20, 0.50, 1 & 2 Lek (Albania); KM-75c&d/-76b/ -77b/-78b, 20 & 50 Centesimi, 1 & 2 Lire (Italy) (Acmonital)
Steel, Zinc Coated	U.S.A.	1943	Cent
Tin-Brass	British West Africa	1949	KM-28, Shilling
Tin-Zinc	Japan	1944	Y-62/63/64, 1, 5 & 10 Sen (93Sn, 7Zn)
Tombac	Canada	1942	KM-39, 5 Cents
Virenium	Isle of Man	1978	KM-44, Pound
Zinc	Belgium, Luxembourg	1915	KM-80/81/82, 5, 10, & 25 Centimes (Belgium); KM-27/28/29, 5, 10, & 25 Centimes (Luxembourg)
Zinc, Brass Plated	Kazakhstan	1993	KM-4/-5, 20 & 50 Tyin
Zinc, Copper Coated	Panama	1980	KM-22a, Centesimo
Zinc, Copper Plated	Barbados	1976	KM-19, Cent

Circulation Coinage Media

Medium	First Useage	Year	Remarks
Ringed Bimetal Coinage (Ring/Center):			
Aluminum Bronze/Copper-Nickel	Portugal	1994	KM-669, 200 Escudos
Aluminum Bronze/German Silver	Mexico	1997	KM-?, 10 Pesos
Aluminum Bronze/Nickel	France	1988	Y-127.1/KM-964.1, 10 Francs
Aluminum Bronze/Nickel, Copper-Nickel Clad	Portugal	1995	KM-679, 200 Escudos
Aluminum Bronze/Silver	Mexico	1992	KM-553, 10 New Pesos
Aluminum Bronze/Steel, Stainless	Monaco	1989	KM-163, 10 Francs
Aluminum-Copper-Nickel/Copper-Nickel	Cambodia	BE2537/ 1994	KM-95, 500 Riels
Brass/Copper-Nickel	Bahrain	1992	KM-20, 100 Fils
Brass/Silver	Mexico	1993	KM-571, 50 New Pesos
Brass/Steel, Stainless	Algeria	1992	KM-126, 50 Dinars
Copper, Red/Nickel	Cape Verde	1994	KM-38/-39/-40, 100 Escudos
Copper, Yellow/Nickel	Cape Verde	1994	KM-38a/-39a/-40a, 100 Escudos
Copper-Nickel/Aluminum Bronze	Portugal	1989	KM-645.1, 100 Escudos
Copper-Nickel/Brass, Red	USSR	1991	Y-280/-281, 5 Roubles
Copper-Nickel/Brass, Yellow	Finland	1993	KM-77, 10 Markkaa
Copper-Nickel/Brass, Pale Yellow	Ghana	1991	KM-32, 100 Cedis
Copper-Nickel/Bronze	Andorra	1984	KM-19/-20/-21, 2 Diners
Copper-Nickel/Nickel Brass	Hong Kong	1993	KM-70, 10 Dollars (75Cu25Ni/79Cu20Zn1Ni)
Copper-Nickel/Copper-Alum.-Zinc-Tin	Finland	1997	KM-85, 25 Markkaa
Copper-Nickel-Aluminum/Nickel, Copper-Nickel Clad	Austria	1996	KM-3038, 50 Schilling
Copper-Nickel-Aluminum/Steel, Martensitic Stainless	Italy	1997	KM-?, 1000 Lire (Acmonital II/Bronzital II)
Nickel Brass/Copper-Nickel	Great Britain	1997	KM-976, 2 Pounds (76Cu20Zn4Ni/75Cu25Ni)

Circulation Coinage Media

Medium	First Useage	Year	Remarks
Nickel Bronze/Copper-Nickel	Thailand	1988	Y-227, 10 Baht (92Cu6Al2Ni/75Cu25Ni)
Nickel-Steel/Bronze	Croatia	1997	KM-47/-48/-49, 50 Korun
Steel, Aureate Bronze Bonded/Steel, Nickel Bonded	Israel	1995	KM-270, 10 New Sheqel
Steel, Austenitic Stainless /Aluminum Bronze	Australia	1994	KM-224, 5 Dollars
Steel, Copper Plated/Steel, Brass Plated	Czech Republic	1993	KM-1, 50 Korun
Steel, Martensitic Stainless (Acmonital) /Aluminum-Nickel Bronze (Bronzital)	Italy	1982	KM-111, 500 Lire
Steel, Brass Plated/Steel, Nickel Plated	Syria	1995	KM-122, 25 Pounds
Steel, Nickel Plated/Aluminum Bronze	Canada	1996	KM-270, 2 Dollars
Steel, Nickel Plated/Steel, Brass Plated	Ecuador	1995	KM-96/-97, 100 & 500 Sucre
Steel, Stainless/Aluminum	Algeria	1992	KM-124, 10 Dinars
Steel, Stainless/Aluminum Bronze	Vatican City, San Marino	1982	KM-166, 500 Lire (Vatican City); KM-140, 500 Lire (San Marino)
Steel, Stainless/Brass	Algeria	1992	KM-125, 20 Dinars
Steel, Stainless/German Silver	Mexico	1997	Km- ,10 Pesos (FeNi/65Cu25Zn10Ni)
Ringed Tri-metal Coinage (Outer Ring/Inner Ring/Center):			
Copper-Aluminum-Nickel/Nickel/Aluminum Bronze	France	1993	Y-188, 20 Francs
Copper-Aluminum-Nickel/Nickel/Copper-Aluminum-Nickel	France & Monaco	1992	Y-167, 20 Francs (France); KM-165, 20 Francs (Monaco)
Total of 96			

Cod-Liver Pocket Piece

C. Joseph Sutter

As a child were you ever encouraged by your mother to "take your cod liver oil"? Did you ever forget and wish that you had a gentle reminder? If so, there is a numismatic solution: a pocket piece issued by the Cod-Liver Glycerine Company of St. Louis.

Cod-liver oil, often the target of many humorous remarks, is a good natural source of vitamins A and D. Found in the livers of cod fish, it was once a mainstay of every mother's health kit. Today it is still used as an ingredient in tablet vitamin supplements. Glycerine is a sweet, oily, colorless alcohol.

The Cod-Liver Glycerine Company was a chemical manufacturer founded in St. Louis. The business began on 113 North 8th and moved to 918 Pine in 1903. The facilities it occupied no longer exist. The current occupant of the site is One Bell Center.

Started in 1892, the company displayed rapid growth as shown by advertisements in the St. Louis City Directory. These advertisements appeared in 1893 showing the St. Louis office and in 1894 describing an eastern branch in New York and a western branch in San Francisco. While the company continued to be listed until 1908, no further advertisements appeared.

The round, aluminum token is approximately 30 cm in diameter with a smooth edge. The obverse inscription is "COD-LIVER GLYCERINE CO. ST. LOUIS U.S.A." around the edge and "A PRESCRIPTION REMEDY GLYCEROLE MORRHUE MIXES WITH ALL MEDICINES" around the center. In the center is "COD-LIVER GLYCERINE." The reverse inscription reads "ALUMINUM POCKET PIECE THIS WILL IDENTIFY _____ IN CASE OF ACCIDENT TRADEMARK." In the open space the name "T. Jim Holztlow" has been written.

References to this token are difficult to find. It does not appear in the standard reference for tokens: Russell Rulau's *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900.* It does appear in a series of articles by Dr. Benjamin P. Wright that appeared in the American Numismatic Association's publication *The Numismatist* between 1898 and 1901. The articles were later published in book form in *American Business Tokens: Gleanings from The Numismatist.* These articles listed the token but did not provide very much information about it.

The lack of references could be because of the token's nature as a pocket piece. Pocket pieces do not offer the recipient discounts on product purchases as

"good for" tokens do. "Good for" tokens are so named because they indicate a business establishment and a monetary value for the token.

A pocket piece provides the owner a form of identification. In the case of this token, the owner may be identified in the event of an accident in which the owner is unable to identify himself or herself. If we remember that the issue date of this token is the 1890's, before the advent of drivers' licenses and credit cards, this highlights the value of such a piece. It also shows how small the population of the times was in that a person's name on a token would suffice to identify him.

****

"Shin Plaster Law"

NOTE: This 1840 law was published in Laws of a General Nature passed at the Twenty-Fourth Session of The General Assembly of the State of Indiana commenced at Indianapolis on Monday, The Second Day of December, 1839.

CHAPTER XI.

AN ACT to prohibit the issuing or circulating of small notes, commonly called "shin plasters."

[APPROVED FEBRUARY 24, 1840.]

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That the circulating and issuing of small bills, issued by individuals, companies, or corporations in this State, payable to bearer, or any other person, or institution, for the purpose of passing such as a circulating medium, or as a substitute for small bank notes, is hereby prohibited; and the constituted authorities of any city, town corporate, or association, or firm, or individual, who shall issue or cause to be issued, any small bill of the above description, and for the above purpose, shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay double the amount of each bill thus issued, to be recovered by an action of debt, in the name of the State of Indiana vs. the authority of the city, town corporate, or association, or firm, or individual, as the case may be, before a justice of the peace, one half of which shall be paid to the informer when collected; the other half shall be paid into the proper county treasury.

Small bills prohibited.

Penalty.

This act shall be in force from and after its publication.

VIRGINIA HALFPENNY

John A. Bush

This example of "early American" coinage is another "colonial" coin listed under the major grouping of "Coinage Authorized by Royal Patent" in ***A Guide Book of United States Coins*** by R. S. Yeoman.

In the original charter of Virginia (granted by James I on April 10, 1606), the right to coin money was conferred upon this colony. However, it was not until November 20, 1645 that an act was passed for a specific copper coinage of 2, 3, 6, and 9 pence denominations; "the design of which shall be on each coin two rings — one for the motto, the other to receive a new impression to be stamped yearly with some new figure by one appointed for that purpose in each County." The impracticality of this undertaking is no doubt the reason for its demise, and as far as can be determined, no such pieces were ever minted.

Coinage in the Colony of Virginia was a mixture of Spanish, Dutch, and British. The Act of November 20, 1645, also legalized the usage of Spanish coinage, i.e., the Spanish Milled Dollar and its fractional parts. Because of the favorableness given to Spanish coins by this act, a climate of "let well enough alone," with regard to the Colony of Virginia's right to produce its own coinage, prevailed.

As the Colony of Virginia continued to grow in population , so did its need for a copper coinage for everyday commerce. The treasurer of Virginia was authorized to import 1,000 pounds value of specially-minted halfpennies by a act passed on April 8. These halfpennies were to be minted under British authority at the Tower Mint in London. The British crown, on May 20, 1773, sanctioned the coinage of halfpennies for the Colony of Virginia with the stipulation "not to exceed a total of 25 tons weight"—a production five times the quantity requested by the Virginia Assembly! Eric P. Newman estimated this to have been approximately 672,000 individual pieces.

The obverse depicts a portrait of King George III, facing right, with the legend **GEORGIVS III DEI GRATIA** ("George III, by the grace of God") surrounding the bust. The reverse bears the coat of arms of Virginia ("VIRGI" to the right and "NIA" to the left). The date

1773 is divided between the crown surmounting the coat of arms ("17" to the left and "73" to the right).

Five tons of halfpence arrived in Virginia aboard the ship *Virginia*, under the command of Edward Esten, in February, 1774. However, Robert Nicholas, trea-

surer of Virginia, was unwilling to disburse said halfpennies into the channels of commerce without specific instructions from the crown authorizing him to do so. The appropriate Royal Proclamation was not issued until November 16, 1774. This notice to the Colony of Virginia stated: "The said pieces of copper money so coined, stamped, and impressed, shall be current and lawful money of and in our said colony of Virginia and of and within districts and precincts of the same; and shall pass and be received therein after the rate following, that is to say, twenty-four of the said pieces shall pass and be received for the sum of one shilling, according to the currency of our said province of Virginia. . . ." By the time the first notice was published in the *Virginia Gazette* on February 23, 1775, the Revolutionary War had begun, causing everyone to hoard their coppers.

It is apparent that many of these pieces circulated after the Revolutionary War because of the worn specimens encountered today and because Virginia halfpennies along with other contemporary coins are often found in archeological excavations. About 1875, a Baltimore, Maryland, collector, Colonel Mendes I. Cohen, found a small keg of mint state Virginia halfpennies. As a result of his find, many choice examples, as bright as the day they were struck, survived and are available to today's collectors.

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The following is an excerpt from *Coin Collector's Complete Price List U.S. Coins Canadian Coins, 33rd edition* (Springfield, Mass.: Tatham Stamp & Coin Co., 1968), p. 14. These tokens have been popular collector item for thirty years.

These are "SCARCE" and hard to find.

5¢, 10¢	for	$1.00
25¢, 50¢	for	1.50
$1.00	for	1.50
TC61 Complete Set		3.25

SOLDIER'S INSTITUTIONAL COINS

The Soldier's Home at Quincy, Ill., recently issued a new set of coins to be used in their institution. They consist of 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c and $1, all struck in beautiful aluminum proofs, the exact size of our regular coinage. Each coin is inscribed "Soldier's Home Store, Quincy, Illinois" on the obverse and "Good for 50c in trade" etc., on the reverse, with the correct denomination on each. This is a beautiful set of privately issued coins that may be used in collection, displays, exhibits, in many different ways. You will certainly be pleased after seeing them. The set has a face value of $1.90.

MINER MIKE'S

Mike Pfefferkorn

MINER MIKE'S INDOOR FAMILY FUN CENTER was established by a second-home owner in the Lake of the Ozarks area. It opened during mid-tourist season in July, 1994. Between May 31 and October each year, about 2,000,000 tourists and part time residents visit this mid-Missouri resort region.

Miner Mike's, located at 4515 Hwy. 54, Osage Beach, Missouri 65065, encourages the whole family to participate in their games, rides, and other entertainment. The company installed the widest tunnel maze that Softplay of Charlotte, North Carolina manufactures so that even parents can follow their children through. The tunnels are cleaned every night, and every effort is made to keep the fun center spotless. The Runaway Mine Train which zips over 160 feet of track at 17-20 mph for about a two-minute ride is another attraction for both parents and children. Zamperla, Inc. of Parsippany, New Jersey, U. S. distributor for its Italian parent company, the leading manufacturer of amusement rides, built the ride.

The center has 60-70 redemption games which produce tickets redeemable for prizes and another 20 video games which don't award prizes. Tokens are used to play all games. A token costs 25 cents which includes tax. The actual ratio is 23.42 cents + 1.58 cents tax = 25 cents. One token equals the value of six tickets. No tokens can be redeemed (*no cash value* is stated on the token) which guarantees that the games are of "skill" rather than "chance." Games of chance are forbidden by law in amusement facilities which fall under the same state jurisdiction as do casinos and gambling boats.

Daniel Howe, operations manager for Miner Mike's, noted that "tokens aren't real money. Parents buy a quantity of tokens (a length of amusement time) and then don't worry as the tokens are spent. It saves searching one's pocket for those quarters." Howe said, "It's important to treat the customer fairly. All games, except video games, give at least one ticket when played and prizes are top of the line for this type of entertainment."

The Roger Williams Mint of Attleboro, Massachusetts, struck all of the Miner Mike's tokens. The first Miner Mike's tokens, made of white metal, were test coins. The original legend on the estimated 5000 nickel alloy tokens identified the center as an amusement "zone."

1. Obv. MINER MIKE'S / (miner and donkey logo) / ADVENTURE / ZONE / (in rectangle) / LAKE OF THE OZARKS
   Rev. 1 GOLD NUGGET / RWM (in small letters) / NO CASH VALUE
   25.0 mm round nickel alloy

The owners decided to have the die redesigned with "town" replacing "zone" and to substitute brass for the nickel alloy. The Roger Williams Mint then destroyed the die used for the nickel alloy token. The nickel alloy tokens were withdrawn from circulation to prevent confusion among patrons and workers. Currently, between 150,000-175,000 tokens circulate to accommodate the tourist trade.

2. Obv. MINER MIKE'S / (miner and donkey logo) / ADVENTURE / TOWN (in rectangle) / LAKE OF THE OZARKS
   Rev. 1 GOLD NUGGET / RWM (in small letters) / NO CASH VALUE
   25.0 mm round brass alloy

ANCIENT COIN STUDY GROUP

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. Due to the relocation of the Missouri Numismatic Library, Locations for the meetings of the Ancient Coin Study Group along with any changes in meeting dates will be announced in the Missouri Numismatic Society newsletter. Scheduled programs are

1998

September 18	Dave Murray	Coins of Postumus
November 20	Peter Lumaghi	Roman Denarii

1999

January 15	Dr. Harold Mare	Abila (Decapolis) Excavations Update
March 19	Frank Miller	Coinages of Ancient Spain
May 21	Larry Schneider	Numismatic Literature

****

ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists' Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 410051, St. Louis, MO 63141.

****

METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The St. Clair Numismatic Society meets at 1121 East Main St., Belleville, Illinois at 7:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month from September through April.

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.

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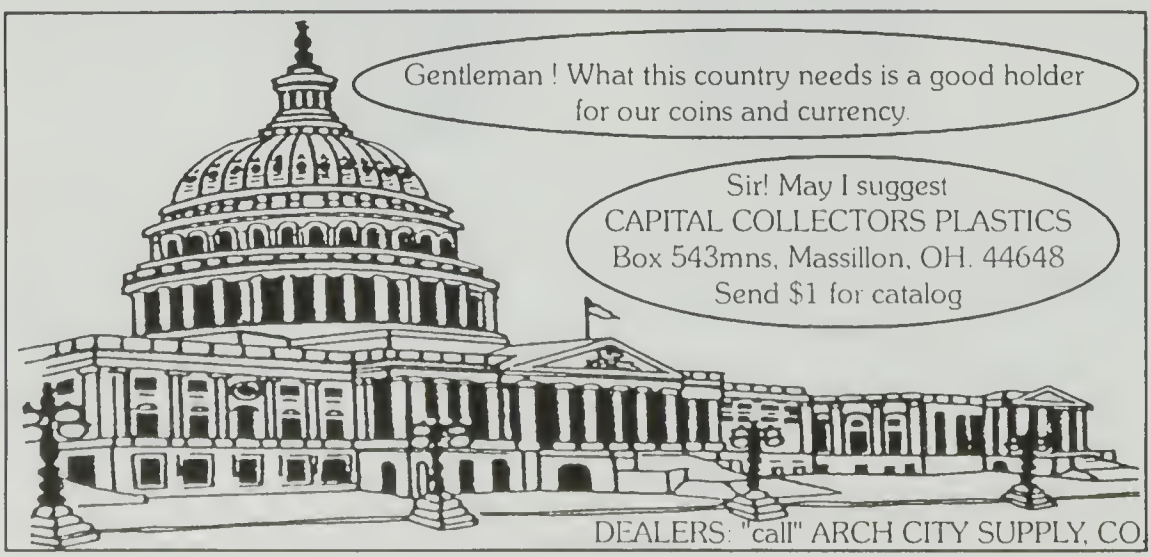
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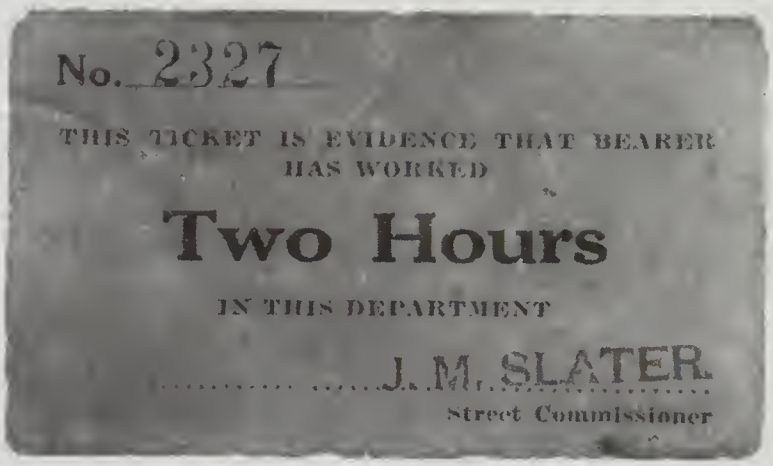
A MISSOURI RECORD

continued from the July, 1998 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

36. Obv. O. F. ELLERBUSCH /
-*- / SOFT DRINK / PLACE
Rev. * GOOD FOR / 5c / IN TRADE
25.0 mm. Octagonal Aluminum

This token was acquired in eastern Illinois and has been attributed to New Minden, IL. The legend suggests that it was made for use during Prohibition. This is a hoard piece and all specimens seen for sale are in uncirculated condition.



37. Obv. No.__(number)____ / THIS TICKET IS EVIDENCE THAT BEARER/ HASWORKED / Two Hours (large bold print) / IN THIS DEPARTMENT__(rubber stamped name - J. M. SLATER)__ /Street Commissioner
Rev. blank
73.6 mm x 43.6 mm rectangular black print on red cardboard

Joseph M. Slater was street commissioner for the City of St. Louis c.1922-1933. He was not listed in the 1935 or 1936 city directory. The time before 1922 was not researched. It is possible that this ticket was payment for work done under the auspices of a city relief program during the Depression.

38. Obv. U. C. H. S. / 5 / LUNCH ROOM
Rev. STEINER E & B CO / 804 /
PINE / * ST. LOUIS *
24.4 mm. Round Aluminum

This token is from the University City High School Lunch Room. It is typical of the type of token issued in the period from 1910 to 1920 in various parts of the St. Louis metropolitan area.

The Missouri Numismatic Society, show host,

cordially invites you to attend the

NATCA 1998 NATIONAL TOKEN & MEDAL SHOW

Saturday & Sunday, September 5 and 6, 1998

Gateway Convention Center, Collinsville, Illinois

Friday, Sept. 4	Noon - 6:00 PM	Dealer Set-up
	Noon - 6:00 PM	Collector Hospitality Room (Holiday Inn)
Saturday, Sept. 5	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	Dealer/Display Set-up
	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM	Bourse Open to Public
	5:30 PM - end	Exonumia Auction (Holiday Inn)
Sunday, Sept. 6	8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	Dealer/Display Set-Up
	9:00 AM - 5:00 PM	Bourse Open to Public

PARTIAL LIST OF DEALERS SETTING UP

Dan **Anderson** – Iowa City, IA
Bill **Bone** – Clinton, KY
Everett **Bowles** – Woodstock, GA
Charles **Briggs** – Spring, TX
Ray **Brown** – Memphis, TN
Bob **Campbell** – Salt Lake City, UT
Dr. J.W. **Carberry** – Iowa City, IA
Robert **Cardiff** – Champaign, IL
Tony **Chibbaro** – Prosperity, SC
Joe C. **Copeland** – Oak Ridge, TN
Jim **Cooke** – Charlottsville, VA
Paul A. **Cunningham** – Tecumseh, MI
Hal **Dunn** – Elko, NV
Richard **Eckebrecht** – St. Charles, IL
D. Frank **Elam** – Park Forest, IL
Larry **Elman** – Woodland Hills, CA
Al **Erickson** – Tacoma, WA
Benj **Fauver** – Menlo Park, CA
Duane **Feisel** – Shingletown, CA
Jack **Glass** – Fairfield, IA
Dick **Grinolds** – Minneapolis, MN
J. L. **Hargett** - Okmulgee, OK
Steve **Hayden** – Mauldin, SC
Gary **Henderson** – Las Cruces, NM
Chris **Homoya** – Carterville, IL
George **Hosek** – Omaha, NE
Joe **Hunt** – Huntsville, TX
Kent **Johnson** – Salina, KS
Jim **Kattner** – Spring, TX
Charles E. **Kirtley** – Elizabeth City, NC
Ray **Leafgreen** – Lawton, OK
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Bill **Massey** – Marietta, GA
Ed **Miedema** – Yankton, SD
Michael **Miller** – Tucson, AZ
John **Muth** – Highlands, TX
Larry **Oller** – Andover, KS
Randy **Partin** - Auburndale, FL
Mike **Patton** – Ocean Shores, WA
Curtis **Reinard** – Oreland, PA
Melvin **Reiter** – East Lansing, MI
Joel J. **Reznick** – Wheeling, IL
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Jere **Runciman** – Exeter, CA
Johnny **Satterlee** – Oklahoma City, OK
Jerry **Schaeper** – Covington, KY
Jim **Shipley** - Springfield, VA
Bob **Slawsky** – Windermere, FL
Peter **Spooner** – Tucson, AZ
Stephen L. **Tannenbaum** – Brooklyn, NY
Steve **Tureen** - La Quinta, CA
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FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

August 14-16, 1998 The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY will host its 38th Annual Coin Festival at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.

September 5-6, 1998 The National Token Collectors Association (NATCA) will host its 2nd National Convention and Token Show at the Collinsville (IL) Convention Center. Collectors should take the first Collinsville exit from I-70 east, turn left, go north one block, and turn left (west) to enter the convention center area.

September 11-13, 1998 The Illinois State Numismatic Association will host the Central States Numismatic Association fall coin show at the Ramada Inn at 17040 S. Halsted (the intersection of I-80 and Rt. 1) in Harvey, IL.

September 13, 1998 The Madison Numismatic Associates will hold a Sunday coin show at the American Legion Hall on Rt. 159 in Collinsville, IL.

October 4, 1998 The Dupo Coin Club a fall one-day coin show on Sunday at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.

October 10-11, 1998 The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Coin Show is in the Trophy Room of the Belle-Clair Fairgrounds in Belleville, Illinois, east of the junction of Rts. 13 and 159.

October 22-25, 1998 The Professional Currency Dealers Association National and World Paper Money Convention is at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.

October 24-25, 1998 The Iowa Numismatic Association will host its 60th annual coin show at the Sioux City Convention Center, 801 4th St., Sioux City, IA.

October 24-25, 1998 The Ozark Coin Club is holding its annual show at the University Plaza Trade Center, 625 E. St. Louis St. in Springfield, MO.

November 8, 1998	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association is holding its last one-day coin show for 1998 in the Northfield Center, 3210 Northfield Dr., Springfield, IL.
December 6, 1998	The Madison Numismatic Associates will hold a Sunday coin show at the American Legion Hall on Rt. 159 in Collinsville, IL.
January 30-31, 1999	The 42nd annual Dupo Coin Show is held at the Ramada Inn at Fairview Heights, Illinois, junction of Highways 159 and I-64.
February 5-7, 1999	The 35th annual St. Louis Numismatic Association Show is at the Henry VIII Hotel on Lindbergh near I-70.
March 14, 1999	The St. Clair Numismatic Society's Coin Show is in the Trophy Room of the Belle-Clair Fairgrounds in Belleville, Illinois, east of the junction of Rts. 13 and 159.
May 8-9, 1999	The Central Coin Club sponsors its annual show at the Days Inn, Sedalia, Mo.
July 23-25, 1999	The MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S 39th Annual Coin Festival is scheduled
August 11-15, 1999	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) will hold its 108th Anniversary Convention at the Rosemont Convention Center (9301 Bryn Mawr) in suburban Chicago, IL. (Consult future issues of *The Numismatist* for details.)

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MERCANTILE MONEY MUSEUM

The Mercantile Money Museum, formerly located at Mercantile Tower (podium level), Seventh and Washington, has closed and is relocating. reopening date has not been set. The Eric P. Newman Library is still available to serious researchers by appointment only. Outreach programs are still ongoing. Further information may be secured by calling 524-1998.

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Trade Dollars

Mike Dwyer

The fiasco with the United States trade dollar is absolutely unbelievable. Consider that the only coin the United States repudiated, the trade dollar, contained more silver than any other United States dollar. Yet, it was a boondoggle from start to finish.

Its story starts far away in the last part of the 18th century. Trade with China promised great riches for the nation that was successful in gaining access. The coin economies of East and West were very different.

Opium served as a medium of exchange from 1773 when the British first shipped it from Calcutta to Canton. The traffic in opium became so great the Chinese not only bartered silks and tea but paid in silver as well. This brought Mexican pesos (8 reales) to the British in India where the opium was grown. Americans first traded with China in 1784 and by 1814 were second in importance in Canton only to the British. Americans sold furs, cotton, ginseng, and mercury in addition to silver. In return they bought tea, cassia (a cinnamon-like spice), silks, sugar, nankeen (a yellowish cotton cloth), and candy.

Hostilities between England and Spain in 1779 cut off the supply of Mexican coin. This had such a serious impact on the English Far Eastern trade that the East India Company had dies made and began counterfeiting 1778 pillar dollars. The bogus mint was located a short distance from Canton.

Since the operations were turned over to native workers and officials, it wasn't long before debased coins were discovered by native assayers who then discounted the coins. Chop marking resulted as a counter measure to deceit. Chop marks identified merchants who had accepted the coin and guaranteed its genuineness and weight.

When the British monopoly on China trade was broken in 1834, the preferred coin of commerce was the Carolus type of Mexican eight reales, called *kwei-mein* (or devil face) by the Chinese. As these coins became scarcer over time, they sometimes commanded a premium of 20-25%.

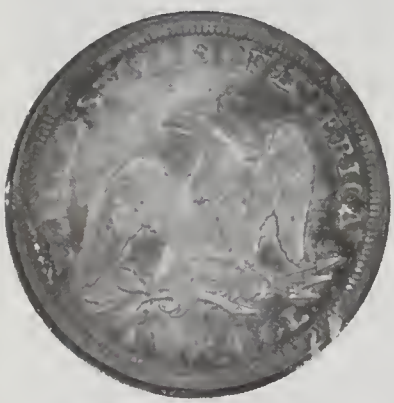
The U. S.-China trade flourished, and Chinese merchants needed silver. They were accustomed to and preferred the size and feel of the Mexican eight reales. Silver was required in payment for silks, satins, spices, and other eastern luxuries. In the 1860's, the number of silver mines in the United States leaped after the discovery of the Comstock Lode. By 1864, the United States exported more silver than it imported.

With the demise of the Carolus type eight reales, the trading countries of the world scrambled to create an acceptable replacement. It wasn't until 1889 that China established a national mint to produce western style coinage.

Our experience with coinage of silver dollars dates from the earliest days of our republic. Pictured here is a 1795 Rittenhouse dollar which, at 416 grains and .900 fine, caused the first lawsuit against the new federal government because Director of the Mint David Rittenhouse had put too much silver into the dollars. The 1802 dollar was of legal weight and silver content (416 gr. @ .8924 fine) after the Rittenhouse dust-up. This remained the standard dollar until an Act of 1837 reduced the weight to 412 1/2 gr. of .900 fine silver. The 1837 standard lasted until 1935.

The trade dollar, on the other hand, contained 420 gr. of .900 fine silver. Ironically, the highest silver content coin was not permitted to circulate within the United States. The mint even sold it at a discount. Its peculiar place in history was the result of inflation caused by our own people.

Because of the gold strike in California, gold flooded the world market making the United States silver coin worth $1.03 per dollar. This drove all coins out of circulation except one dollar gold, underweight dimes and half-dimes, and the new three cent silver. The United States soon became the dumping ground for worn-out Mexican silver. A change in the law reduced the silver weight of subsidiary coins and caused the country to be flooded with silver halves, quarters, dimes, and half-dimes. This law also ended the free coinage of subsidiary silver coins. It led to the Law of 1857 ending the necessity to use foreign coinage.



The Coinage Act of 1853 authorized the minting of silver dollars that would "be needed for Chinese and East India trade." Our consul to China advised to the effect that "our silver dollars are very reluctantly taken at (treaty) ports, and not at all in the interior of China. They are believed by the Chinese to be of less value than they are." The situation was so bad that the equivalent of a Mexican mint in San Francisco was planned.

Silver production in the West boomed. It rose from $2,000,000 in 1861 to $28,750,000 in 1872. The metal continued to roll into the marketplace even after the Comstock Lode was depleted. Nevada silver contained a trace of gold which dissatisfied Chinese merchants, and it cost from 2% to 6% to be refined by private refiners for the China trade. Now, the San Francisco mint would refine and coin trade

dollars for 1 1/2%. In addition, all balancing payments went through London, adding 2% to 4% to the cost of trade.

Nevada silver changed everything. Mining companies were quick to take advantage of the government's establishment of mints in San Francisco and in Carson City. This minimized the cost of refining while at the same time finding a ready market overseas, without having to pay 2% to 4% on Lombard Street in London.

All of this led to the "Crime of '73," the infamous coinage act which sent the United States economy into a tailspin. The bill was introduced to the senate finance committee on April 28, 1870, by John Sherman of Ohio. Its purpose was to revise and codify the existing statutes on "the mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States." When introduced, it made no reference to a dollar coin. Our trade dollar first appeared with the final submission of the coinage bill to the Senate on December 16, 1872. The compromise bill carried the free coinage of the trade dollar.

Between 1873 and 1878, the United States minted a total of 35.949 million trade dollars weighing 27.22 grams (420 grains) of .900 fine silver. By comparison, the Japanese minted 3.057 million trade dollars weighing 27.22 grams (420 grains) of .900 fine silver between 1875 and 1878. Because of lack of acceptance by the Chinese, the Japanese trade yen was recalled by the Osaka Mint and recoined. The French minted a total of 194.629 million piastres de commerce from 1885 to 1928. A few of these were minted in San Francisco. Great Britain was the last to enter the trade dollar competition since the British had control of the Spanish colonial dollars. From 1895 through 1934, various mints of the British Empire produced 267.366 million trade dollars of 26.957 grams of .900 fine silver.

The chop marks found on virtually all trade dollars traveling in Chinese commerce identify merchants who guarantee the value of that coin. They are punched into the coin and, like cattle brands of the old West, are unique to the businessman who handled it. The majority of these stamps are incuse, but a few rare types are actually in relief. United States trade dollars without chops almost certainly circulated illicitly in the United States.

With the glut of silver in the world market, coinage of trade dollars was suspended in 1878. The trade dollar, which cost 95 cents to make, was placed in circulation in the Midwest and West. Popular reaction caused it to be demonetized, and it became the only United States coin to be repudiated by the federal government. When it was found that trade dollars could not be redeemed by the United States, many were melted. A few were turned into jewelry. One use was to make a "box" or "opium" dollar which had a hollow interior and looked much like a locket.

The wonderful ill-starred trade dollar was consigned to the melting pot in spite of the fact that it contained more silver than the standard dollar. Its silver was also slightly more pure than that of the competing Mexican dollar (8 reales) it was supposed to supplant. The Mexican success over the United States dollar can be underscored by the fact that even as late as World War I, financial accounts were figured in "Dollars.Mex."

The trade dollar may be gone, but it isn't forgotten.

THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC LIBRARY COMMENTARY AND REPORT

Michael G. Pfefferkorn
Acting Librarian

This year's library purchase committee is composed of Michael Pfefferkorn (chairman), David Grant, and Terry Schaub. Each member has a particular sphere of responsibility: Pfefferkorn (world coinage, ancient and medieval, non-Western numismatics); Grant (ancient and medieval, paper money, U. S. and European coinages) and Schaub (tokens, medals and other exonumia, U. S. and general foreign coins).

The M.N.S. board of directors authorized a budget of $3,000 for the library's 1998 fiscal year to purchase general numismatic works and recent publications. As new references come on the market, the M.N.S. is acquiring as many of them as possible for our members to review. As the legendary book dealer Aaron Feldman one said, "Buy the book before the coin." In our case, it is "Borrow the book, then buy the coin, and later consider if you should purchase a personal copy."

Our members are among the best informed consumers of numismatic materials in the Midwest. Many simply enjoy an informative work such as Wayne Sayles' *Ancient Coin Collecting IV Roman Provincial Coins,* a must for any level of collector of ancient coins. Another interesting volume is the *Sylloge of the United States Holdings in the National Numismatic Collections of the Smithsonian Institution Volume I Gold Coins, 1785-1834* by Cory Gillilland.

We have acquired a number of very rare books during this past year. These include a new work on Kentucky Obsolete Currency which is due for delivery shortly and F. Muntoni's *Le Monete Dei Papi E Pegli Stati Pontifici (The Money of the Popes and the Papal States)* is a 1966-page reference published in a four volume set. Only 600 copies were printed.

The two new, outstanding titles on medieval coinage are *Medieval Coins in the Christian J. Thomsen Collection* by Kristian Erslev and the Nationalmuseet (Danish National Museum)'s *Danish Coins from the 11th Century.* The latter was purchased last August and is reported to be out of print.

The World Coin Club of Missouri has increased its support of the Missouri Numismatic Library from $500.00 in 1997 to $700.00 for 1998.

This year the WCCMo purchased the three standard works on Oriental coins by the English scholar, Michael Mitchiner: *World of Islam; Ancient and Classical Coins;* and *NonIslamic and Colonial Coins.*

Ribbon cutting ceremony at the Special Collections grand opening on July 20, 1998.

New titles on Vietnam include *Orders, Decorations and Badges of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam* by E. J. Emering; *Orders, Decorations, Medals of the Republic of (South) Vietnam* by B. Heller; and the extraordinary *Vietnamese Historical Currency* published by the Yunnan and Guangxi Numismatic Society. This last volume is written in Chinese with all illustrations in color.

We have added references to aid the serious researcher. The Bibliotheque National (Paris) publishes reports of hoard finds of ancient coins. We have acquired *Tresore Monetaires Vol. I, Vol. II, Vol. III, Vol. IV, and Vol. V. Street Directory of the Principal Cities of the United States* (1908 - 5th ed.), originally published by the United States Post Office in 1908, was reprinted and is now out of print. It is an important aid to token collectors.

All of our books are catalogued and can be used by both members and the interested public. Rare or reference books must be used in the main branch of the St. Louis County Library at 1640 S. Lindbergh, just south of Clayton Rd. Circulation copies may be checked out with an ordinary library card. Any of circulating books can be sent, on request, to the member's branch library within either the St. Louis City or St. Louis

County library systems. Interlibrary loan service is also possible.

NEW ACQUISITIONS - 1997-1998

(anon)	*Chinese Paper That Isn't Money*
Almanzar, A.	*Latin American Numismatic Bibliography (including the Caribbean)*
ANS	*Museum Notes 26* (1981)
Anton, W. T. & Kesse, B.	*Forgotten Coins of the North American Colonies*
ATCO	(1982-1996 in 15 bound volumes)
Becker, Thomas	W. *Pageant of World Commemorative Coins*
Behrens, K. L.	*Paper Money in Maryland 1727-1789*
Bellinger, A./ Berlincourt, M.	*Victory as a Coin Type* (ANS-NNM #149)
Bibliotheque National	*Tresore Monetaires* Vol. I " " Vol. II " " Vol. III " " Vol. IV " " Vol. V
Black, Archie A.	*Black's Catalog - Atlantic City Casino Chips and Tokens*
Bobba, Caesare	*Super Manuale del Collezionista di Monete Decimale Italiane 1798-1973* IX ed. (1973)
Bone, W.	*Pre-1900 Dog License Tags*
Boyce, A.	*Festal and Dated Coins of the Roman Empire: Four Papers*
Can. Num. Assn.	*Canadian Numismatic Journal* (all issues 1965-1968)
Cash Coin Connection	Volume 11 Issue 1 (1997) Ching Dynasty Cross Index
Childs, C.	*A Thought For Your Pennies* (reprint)
Clark, R. L.	*Coins of British Oceania*
Clian-Steffanelli,	E. *Italian Coin Engravers since 1800*
Clian-Stefanelli, Elvira & Vladimir	*Two Centuries of American Banking A Pictoral Essay*
Collins, Jack	*Washingtonia* (Fixed Price List from the estate of F. C. Boyd)
Cox, D. H.	*The Tripolis Hoard of French Seignoral and Crusaders' Coins* (ANS - NNM #59)
Cox, Terry	*Stocks and Bonds of North American Railroads: collectors' guide with values* insider's first edition (1995)
Cunietti-Ferrando, A.	*Monedas de la Republica Argentina*
Cunningham, P.	*Military Tokens of the United States Volume I (Domestic Issues)*
Curto, J.	*A Revised Check List and Valuation of Military Tokens of the United States 1866-1969* Book I

Davenport, J.	*Ecus, Talers, Scudos ..... of the French Provinces*
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_____.	*Talers of the Austrian Noble Houses*
_____.	*Talers of Silesia*
Delo, D. M.	*Peddlers and Post Traders (The Army on the Frontier)*
DeMey, J./ Poindessault, B.	*Repertoire De La Numismatique Francaise Contemporaine, (Part) II: Repertoire des Monnaies Napoleonides*
Dennis, V. H.	*Check List for Sambo Coffee Chips*
Devaux, Robert	*A Century of Coaling in St. Lucia including A Description of the Coaling Tokens*
Donati, R.	*A Guide to the Grading of the Coins of Modern Mexico*
Dunn, H.	*Catalog of Western Good For Mirrors*
Emering, E. J.	*Orders, Decorations and Badges of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam*
Erslev, Kristian	*Medieval Coins in the Christian J. Thomsen Collection*
Essay Proof Soc.	*The Essay Proof Journal*
Fagerlie, J.	*Late Roman and Byzantine Solidi Found in Sweden and Denmark*
Farek, Dan	*An Identification Guide To Selected Medals Of The People's Republic Of China* (1993)
Fay, S.	*Portrait of an Old Lady (Turmoil at the Bank of England)*
Feisel, D. & Album, S.	*California Trade Token Place Names*
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Fowler, Wm. and Kerrigan, E.	*American Military Insignia * Medals and Decorations*
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Furlan, M.	*U.S.S.R. Decorations Orders and Medals*
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Hlinka, Jozef	*Vyvoj Penazi A Medali Na Slovensku (Numizmaticka Expozicia Slovenskeho Narodneho Muzea Na Bratislavskom Hrade)*

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Some of the 3000+ books on shelves at the Missouri Numismatic Society Library, Special Collection department of the St. Louis County Library, main branch.

_____.	*1996 Nebraska Merchant Trade Tokens, Town/Place Rarity Listing, and Other Exonumia* (6th ed.)
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Johnson, K. D.	*Kent Johnson's Listing of Kansas Saloonkeepers 1881-1908*
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Kelly, Don C.	*National Bank Notes - A Guide with Prices*
Kindler, A.	*Coins of the Land of Israel, Collection of the Bank of Israel, a catalogue*
Kisch, G.	*War Prisoner Money and Medals* (ANA reprint)
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KMW Publishing	*The Chip Rack: A Price Guide to the Casino Chip and Checks of Nevada* 4th ed.
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Kroos, H. (ed.)	*Documentary History of Banking & Currency in the United States*
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METCA (1971-1982 in 4 bound volumes)

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ANCIENT COINAGE STUDY GROUP

Larry Schneider

The Ancient Coinage Study Group was formed in 1980 to foster the interest in and study of ancient and medieval coinage. To that end, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri jointly sponsor our meetings. Information about the ACSG is available at meetings of either society.

Topical presentations on ancient or medieval coins are made at each informal meeting of the Ancient Coinage Study Group. Although most programs focus on classical European civilizations, occasionally a member will speak on a topic from a non-western country. Presentations are usually accompanied by slide shows or display of actual coins.

Roundtable members again presented all of last year's programs. Dr. Mare continues to update us on the latest finds from the Abila (Decapolis) excavations in Jordan with slides of the ruined town.

"Show and tell" sessions offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" which attendees bring to provide a starting point for the evening's activities. Visitors are encouraged to bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The Ancient Coin Study Group meets five times per year on the third Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the main branch of the St. Louis County Library (S. Lindbergh just south of Clayton Rd.) This is where the Missouri Numismatic Library is located. An extensive collection of references on pre-modern coinage is available to any library patron. Any schedule changes will be announced in the Missouri Numismatic Society monthly newsletter.

If you are curious about classical or medieval civilizations or in historical numismatics, please join us! The program schedule for 1998-1999 is listed below.

1998

September 18	Dave Murray	Coins of Postumus
November 20	Peter Lumaghi	Roman Denarii

1999

January 15	Dr. Harold Mare	Abila (Decapolis) Excavations Update
March 19	Frank Miller	Coinages of Ancient Spain
May 21	Larry Schneider	Numismatic Literature

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club meets on the second Sunday afternoon of each month at the McKnight Road Church of Christ (in the meeting room) located south of Highway 40 on McKnight Road at Litzinger. Parking is available on the adjacent church lot. The club address is W.C.C.Mo., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141. Trading begins at 1:30 p.m. The members convene at 2:15 p.m. for a brief business meeting which is followed by a program and auction.

1998

August 9	Ed Schroeder	More "Early Beginnings" in Coin Collecting
September 13	Norm Athey	Tokens of the British Commonwealth Islands
October 11	Mike Pfefferkorn	Some Numismatic Curiosities
November 8	Roger Schmidt	Famous and Infamous Counterfeiting Stories part 1
December 13	———————-	Annual Christmas Party

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1999

January 10	Bill Vaughan	CSA Currency
February 14	Jeff Mauldin	Annual Quiz
March 14	Russ Weltmer	Numismatic Medals
April 11	Dan Burleson	Identification of Oriental Coins
May 9	Verland Nelson	Numismatic Literature Pertaining to Ancient Coins
June 13	Don Rusk	Coins Issued by Islands Visited by Captain Cook
July 11	Jerry Faintich	French Coins 1600-1900
August 8	Jeff Mauldin	Coins of India
September 12	Mike Pfefferkorn	Pros and Cons of Impulse Collecting
October 10	Ed Schroeder	Another (Numismatic) Path Taken
November 14	Roger Schmidt	Famous and Infamous Counterfeiting Stories part 2
December 12	———————-	Christmas Party and Auction

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month except December. Meetings open at 7:00 p.m. in the meeting room at Mt. Zion United Methodist Church located across from Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church. members' bourse precedes the meeting which concludes with a program, silent auction and bourse. For additional information, write to M.N.S., P.O.Box 410652, St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

1998

August 26	Jim Watson	American Concentration Camp Money (Internment Camps in Japan)
September 23	Norm Bowers	Bi-Metallic Coins
October 28	Mike Dwyer	Trade Dollars
November 25	John Bush	A Numismatic Visit to the Colonies
December 12	Annual Christmas Dinner with Special Entertainment	

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1999

January 27	Dan Burleson	Counterfeit British Tokens
February 24	Curtis Farley	Oriental Coins
March 24	Bill Vaughn	Republic of Texas Notes
April 28	Jim Watson	Philippine Guerrilla Currency
May 26	Terry Schaub	Tokens
June 23	Michael Pfefferkorn	Bosnian Crowns and Other Obscure Coins Series
July 28	Dave Grant	Papal Medals
August 25	Mark Hartford	Aircraft on Currency
September 22	Bob Cochran	Currency
October 27	Jeff Sullivan	Fractional Currency
November 17**	John Bush	Exonumia Part IV

**Please note that this meeting will be held on the 3rd Wednesday to avoid a conflict with Thanksgiving.

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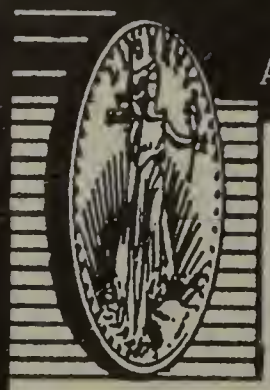

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